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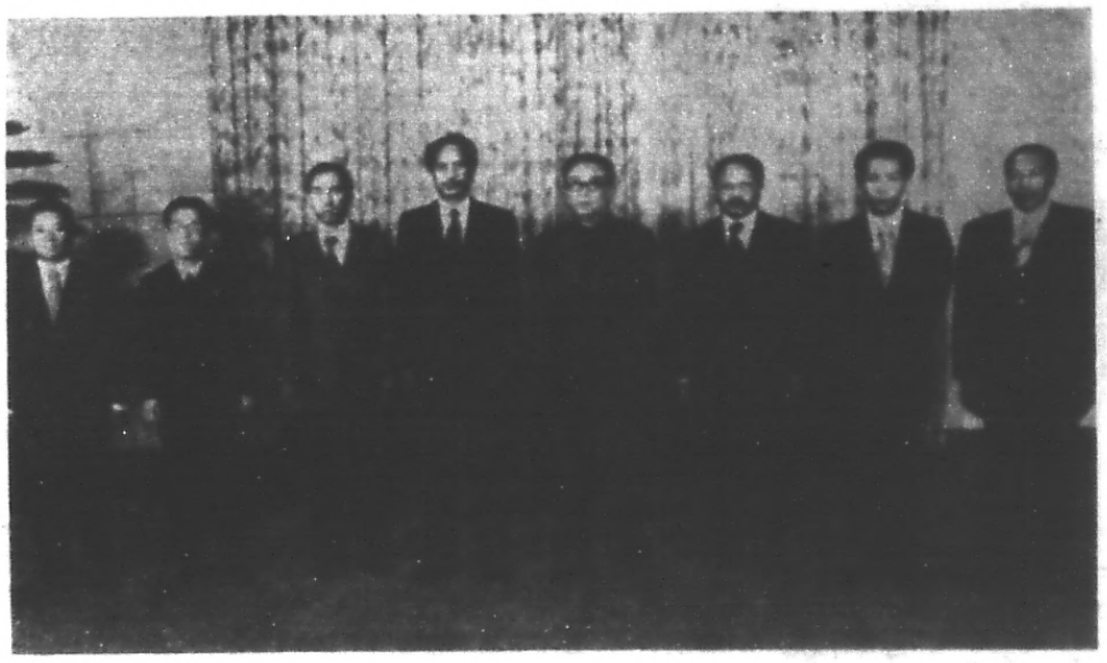


President Kim Il Sung received on July 23 the chairman of the preparatory committee of "The International Scientific Symposium on the Juche Idea" to be held in Madagascar, and his party. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Internat'l Juche Symposium Prep. Com. Del.

PYONGYANG, Jul. 24 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 23 received Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, Minister in Charge of Ideology and Information of the Presidential Office of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, who is Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of "The International Scientific Symposium on the Juche Idea" to be held in Madagascar, and his party.

Comrade Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, and personage concerned Li Chang Son were present there.

Also present was Rakotofiringa Crescent Solohery, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conversed with the guests in an amicable and friendly atmosphere.

On the occasion the chairman courteously conveyed a personal letter of His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, to the great leader.

Receives Del. of Arab Socialist Baath Party

PYONGYANG, Jul. 21 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on July 20 received the delegation of the Arab Socialist Baath Party on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Karim Al-Mulla, Member of the Baghdad Branch Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and Chairman of the General Union of Iraqi Youth.

On hand were Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Comrade Kim Yong Nam and personage concerned Li Hwa Son.

Abdul Amir Abbas Al-Rubaie, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Republic of Iraq to our country, was also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung cordially received the guests, conversed with them in a friendly atmosphere and posed for a photograph with them.

The delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter and gift of His Excellency Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq, to the great leader.

President KIM IL SUNG Congratulates 30th Anniv. of Democratic Front For Reunification of Fatherland, Calls for Great Nat'l Unity

PYONGYANG, July 22 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a congratulatory message to the political parties, social organisations and people of all walks of life embraced in the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland on the 30th anniversary of the formation of the DFRF.

The congratulatory message reads:

Today when a big stride forward has been made in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the situation at home and abroad is turning favourable to our revolution, the entire people of our country significantly mark the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

On the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, I extend warm congratulations to the political parties, social organisations and people of all walks of life embraced in the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland that have followed the road of worthwhile struggle for the reunification and independence of the fatherland and the eternal prosperity of the nation.

The work of united front is of weighty importance in the revolutionary struggle. Revolution is an undertaking for the good of masses of the people and an undertaking to be carried out by the masses of the people themselves. Victory can be achieved in the revolution only by rallying into a political force the broad masses of people interested in the revolution and enlisting their strength and wisdom.

We set forth the work of united front as one of the fundamental problems arising in the revolutionary struggle, as an important strategic and tactical problem in the revolution, and have energetically carried on the united front movement in the whole period of revolution and construction.

The Korean Communists formed a broad anti-Japanese national united front under the banner of the national restoration already in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, powerfully organised and mobilized all the patriotic forces in the struggle against Japanese imperialism and thus carried out the historic cause of the liberation of the fatherland.

After the liberation of the country we developed the united front movement onto a new stage in conformity with the demands of the prevailing situation and the revolutionary development. Drawing on the experience gained in the work of united front in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we formed the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland embracing the political parties, social organisations and people of all strata that aspired after the prosperity and development of the country and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The formation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland was an event of momentous significance in the struggle of our people for the building of a new society and the reunification of the fatherland. With the formation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland our people's power came to rely on a more solid mass basis and firmly rally the workers, peasants and all other broad segments of people on a nation-wide scale under the banner of anti-U.S. national salvation.

Over the past 30 years the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland has creditably discharged its honourable duty.

At each stage of the revolutionary development the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland has firmly defended and thoroughly carried out the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and actively cooperated with the Government of the Republic in all its activities.

The Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland embracing the patriotic forces of broad sections energetically organised and mobilised the people of all walks of life in the struggle for the building of a rich and powerful, new fatherland, upholding the slogan that let those with strength dedicate strength, let those with technique devote technique and let those with money offer money in building a new society. The people of all strata in the northern half of the Republic, displaying unbounded self-sacrifice and a high degree of creative initiative, have made a positive contribution to building a powerful socialist state, independent, self-sustaining and self-defensive, in this land.

The Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland has actively struggled to drive the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The political parties, social organisations and people of all segments, upholding the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for the reunification of the fatherland, have exerted all their efforts for its implementation and stoutly struggled to check and foil the war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique and their machinations to perpetuate the split of the nation. Thanks to the united struggle of the entire Korean people in the north and the south, the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean reactionaries were hit hard and thoroughly isolated and a bright prospect opened on the road to the reunification of the fatherland.

In the arduous struggle for the building of a new society and the reunification of the fatherland the united front movement has developed onto a high plane and the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland has been further strengthened.

Over the last 30 years the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland has performed great exploits which will shine long in history in the struggle for the building of a new society and the reunification of the fatherland, organising and mobilising the political parties, social organisations and people of all strata.

I highly estimate the great exploits performed in this struggle by the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

Today our people are confronted with the weighty revolutionary task to reunify the divided fatherland and achieve the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

Our people have tirelessly struggled for national reunification in the past 30 odd years. But, owing to the obstructionist manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, our people have not yet achieved the reunification of the country and are undergoing as ever the tragedy of national split.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are becoming ever more undisguised in their manoeuvres to perpetuate the split of the nation and intensifying the fascist repression of the people.

The prevailing situation urgently demands the whole nation rise as one, check and frustrate the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to perpetuate the split of the nation and their fascist repression and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland as early as possible.

The most important problem in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland today is to thoroughly implement the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification.

The three principles and five-point policy of national reunification clarify the fundamental principles to be held fast to by our nation in solving the question of reunification and the reasonable ways to accelerate the reunification of the country. All the political parties, social organisations and people of all walks of life in the north and the south should actively struggle to thoroughly implement the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification.

A prerequisite to the independent and peaceful reunification of the divided fatherland is to make the U.S. imperialist aggression troops withdraw from south Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggression troops' occupation of south Korea is the basic obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and a major factor jeopardising peace in Korea. All the political parties, social organisations and people of all sections should fight staunchly against the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea to drive the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of south Korea at an early date.

In order to realise the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, all the political parties, social organisations and people of all strata in the north and the south should firmly unite on the principle of great national unity.

The reunification of our fatherland can be achieved only when all the strength of our nation, a master responsible for it, is united and our people fight in firm unity. Everyone who loves the country and the nation and wants the reunification of the fatherland should unite under the banner of national reunification apart from the differences in ideologies, ideals, social systems and religious beliefs and devote all his strength to the noble patriotic work for national reunification.

The convocation of a great national congress is the most reasonable way at present to solve the question of the country's reunification independently and peacefully by uniting the strength of the whole nation. If a great national congress is convened and representatives of all the political parties, social organisations and people of all strata in the north and the south sit at one place to have broad negotiations on the question of the country's reunification, national unity can be achieved and obstacles lying on the road to national reunification removed.

All the political parties, social organisations and people of all strata that desire the reunification of the fatherland should actively struggle to hold a great national congress as early as possible.

For the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland it is necessary to further strengthen the revolutionary forces in the northern half of the Republic. All the political parties, social organisations and people of all walks of life in the northern half of the Republic should energetically push ahead with the revolution and construction and more solidly build up the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic politically, economically and militarily.

It is the lofty national duty of the people in the northern half of the Republic to support and encourage the just patriotic struggle of the south Korean people. The people in the northern half of the Republic should not forget even for a moment the south Korean people groaning under the fascist tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys but firmly support and encourage their just patriotic struggle with might and main.

The south Korean people should more stoutly struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. All the democratic political parties, social organisations and people of all strata in south Korea should firmly unite and more relentlessly fight against the fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and for the democratic development of south Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan and all other overseas Korean organisations and compatriots of all segments should closely unite and join the nation-wide struggle for national reunification and actively support and encourage in every way the just patriotic struggle of the people in the northern and southern halves.

The struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is a link in the joint struggle of the world people against imperialism and for independence. Unity with the international revolutionary forces should be further cemented for the reunification of the fatherland and the victory of the world revolution.

The political parties and social organisations should actively strive to develop the friendly relations with the progressive political parties and social organisations of all countries of the world and further strengthen international solidarity with them in carrying out the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. And thus they should expand the ranks of our supporters and sympathizers in every part of the world and create favourable international circumstances for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Very weighty and huge is the task confronting the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland in accomplishing the historic cause of national reunification, the greatest desire of our nation.

I firmly believe that the political parties, social organisations and people of all walks of life embraced in the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland will creditably carry out the honourable task assigned to them and thus positively contribute to the work for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

30th Anniv. of DFRF Marked

PYONGYANG, July 22 (KCNA)—The south Korean people should keep up their staunch struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialists, the basic obstacle to reunification, crush their lackeys, realise the democratisation of society and establish a democratic coalition government which truly defends the interests of the workers, peasants and other masses of people.

So stressed Comrade So Chol, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, in his report at a report meeting held on July 21 at the People's Palace of Culture to mark the 30th anniversary of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland formed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Put up with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and legendary hero.

Present at the meeting were Comrades Kim Il, Kim Dong Gyu, Kang Ryang Uk, Pak Sung Chul, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, Yang Hyong Sop, Chong Jun Gi and Hwang Jang Yop; Kang Jang Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Ko Jun Taek, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the DFRF; Hong Gi Mun, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; and personages concerned.

A congratulatory message of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the political parties, social organisations and people of all walks of life embraced in the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland was read out at the meeting by Comrade Kim Dong Gyu amid enthusiastic applause of the attendants.

A letter of pledge to the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung was adopted at the meeting amid loud applause of the attendants.

The meeting also adopted a letter to the south Korean political parties, social organisations and people of all walks of life.

Report

In his report at the meeting Comrade So Chol said: In order to promote the cause of national reunification, the unanimous desire of the nation, it is most important to form a national united front for the whole country in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the basic obstacle to reunification, and their lackeys.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic consistently maintain the policy of joining hands with everyone who opposes the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and strives for the reunification of the country, not asking about his past and disregarding his class position, social standing, political view and religious belief, and of embracing him to the end even after the reunification of the country.

The reporter stressed that over the last 30 years the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, splendidly embodying the revolutionary mass line of the Workers' Party of Korea under the wise leadership of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, has firmly rallied the masses of all sections with differing ideas and ideals and with differing political views around the great leader with one ideology and one purpose and greatly contributed to achieving the rock-firm unity and cohesion of the entire people based on the ideological system of Juche.

(Continued on page 2)

A view of a report meet held on Jul. 21 at the People's Palace of Culture to mark the 30th anniversary of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (KCNA Radiophoto)

Marshal KIM IL SUNG Led Fatherland Liberation War to Victory

—On 23rd Anniv. of Victory—

Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung inspects the front (August, 1950).

Korea had won the Fatherland Liberation War (Jun.25, 1950-Jul. 27, 1953.) It was a life-and-death struggle, the result of which would determine for the Korean people their country's independence and national honour or make them colonial slaves of U.S. imperialism which launched the war. As well, it was a most trying ordeal.

But, the Korean people and the People's Army, under the wise command of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander and outstanding military strategist, won a great victory, raining deathly blows on the aggressors.

Marshal Kim Il Sung said:

"In the Korean War, the U.S. imperialists suffered a miserable military defeat for the first time in the history of the United States, and this meant the beginning of a downhill turn for U.S. imperialism. With the serious wounds received in this war yet unhealed, the U.S. imperialists are now incessantly running the gauntlet of the revolutionary peoples of the world, and now they are sinking ever deeper into the morass."

U.S. Kneels Down

The U.S. imperialists had mobilized to the Korean front huge armed forces more than two million strong, including one-third of their total ground forces, one-fifth of their air force, and the greater part of their Pacific Fleet, plus the troops of their 15 satellite countries and the south Korean puppet troops, plus large quantities of up-to-date combat equipment, and even resorted to the most barbarous methods and means of warfare. But it was only death and corpses they won. Whoever the aggressors might be, they could not but shudder as they looked back upon the days of the Korean War.

During the war, the U.S. imperialists lost total manpower of over 1,093,000 including more than 390,000 U.S. troops and large quantities of war equipment, including over 12,000 aircraft. This loss was nearly 2.3 times as much as that suffered in the four years of the Pacific War during the Second World War.

The U.S. imperialists had boasted of their "invincibility," but they sustained the most miserable and overwhelming defeat, the first time in their history, inflicted on them by great Marshal Kim Il Sung and the Korean people. The U.S. imperialists had triggered the Korean War with incomparable arrogance but were burnt to the flesh, bent at the waist with their face buried in the Stars and Stripes.

On July 27, 1953, the U.S. imperialists were taken to Panmunjom, where they bent their knees to the national flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and signed the armistice agreement.

After signing the armistice agreement, Mark W. Clark, Commander-in-Chief of the "UN Forces," confessed:

"In carrying out the instructions of my Government, I gained the unenviable distinction of being the first United States Army Commander in history to sign an armistice without victory. I felt that everything was failure. I felt that my predecessors, General Douglas MacArthur and General Matthew Ridgway were of the same opinion."

Then Secretary of State Marshal confessed, "The myth has blown away. We were not so strong a country as others had considered," and Senator Joseph McCarthy said painfully "We suffered a serious defeat in Korea."

On July 28 the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree to the effect that it conferred the Title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the National Flag First Class and the Medal of the Golden Star on Marshal Kim Il Sung who had organized and led the Korean people and the People's Army to a shining victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, with his outstanding strategy and tactics.

It was a victory for the revolutionary and Juche military strategy of Marshal Kim Il Sung over the bourgeois military strategy and expansionism of the U.S. imperialists. It was a victory of the revolutionary army and revolutionary people over the brigandish aggressor army and the imperialist reactionary forces.

As this war was of unprecedented fierceness in the history of war, every victory was won by a death-defying bloody struggle, to which was mobilized all the people's material and moral strength.

The U.S. imperialists could not bring the Korean people to their knees, nor could they conquer the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists suffered wounds all over the body by the military debacle, ground slowly more and more as the wheels of history turned in their crushing defeat, political and moral.

What is the significance of the victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War? The effects, in truth, are immeasurable, but for convenience sake, it can be reduced to the following points.

First, the Korean people and the People's Army defended their glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the aggressors, and safeguarded the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the people's democratic system under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Second, the position and prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were raised high in the political arena of the world. Korea, a noble sovereign state, was recognized as a strong fortress of world peace and the peace of Asia in particular; the Korean people became the "heroic people" and the "ardent peace champions" to be praised for ever in the memory of the peoples of the world; and the Workers' Party of Korea, the most revolutionary and militant Party, was called the honourable "shock brigade" of the world revolutionary movement and the working-class movement.

Third, through the Fatherland Liberation War the people's democratic sytem was further consolidated and developed in the northern half of the Republic, and the political and ideological unity of the people was greatly strengthened. Moreover, the people, the Party, the army, the power organs, the social organizations and their workers were steeled even further, and built up their rich experience to guide them on their resolute forward march under whatever difficult circumstances.

Fourth, the Korean people and the army greatly encouraged the forward movement of progressive mankind fighting for peace, democracy, freedom and independence, by crushing U.S. imperialism, the strong enemy, and exposing its vulnerability and bestiality. Only by this one lesson that U.S. imperialism can be crushed successfully and must be surely smashed, the Korean War was of great world-historic significance.

Fifth, the Korean people and army defended the eastern outpost of the socialist camp with firm credit, frustrated the determined adventure of the U.S. imperialists who tried to throw the world directly into the flames of a Third World War, and safeguarded the safety of mankind.

Victory of Wise Leadership

This great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, which is of such great importance, was able to be won because the Workers' Party of Korea, the general staff of the revolution, the tempered organizer and leader, led the Korean people. But if great Marshal Kim Il Sung had not led the Party it would not have been possible to expect such a victory.

Indeed, Marshal Kim Il Sung, as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party, as Premier of the Cabinet, as Chairman of the Military Committee and as Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, carried all the heavy burdens on his own shoulders, and led the Korean people and the People's Army to victory with his outstanding leadership and brilliant military strategy.

Because of defeating U.S. imperialism under his distinguished guidance and military strategy, Marshal Kim Il Sung enjoys the boundless respect and praise of the entire Korean people, and has become the great leader of the anti-imperialists and anti-U.S. struggle and the defender of progress and justice, looked up to by all progress-and justice-loving mankind.

Truth to tell, both the course and the results of the Korean War showed with deep feeling the creative art of leadership and strategy and tactics of Juche, displayed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, and proved eloquently that the Korean people under his leadership are able to find their way through all hardships and storms. By contrast, it showed clearly too, that imperialists' politics and strategy and tactics are as corrupt and incompetent as they are reactionary and anti-mankind, and that they are on the deathbed struggle of those destined to the twilight.

Over and over again, while they have been at war, the bosses of bourgeois countries have more ruthlessly oppressed and exploited their people, hell-bent on following their military ambitions. The ringleaders of U.S. imperialism did the same during the Korean War. They had only the superiority of numbers, techniques and barbarity to rely on and wield.

But Marshal Kim Il Sung made the war not only a military enterprise, but a political and revolutionary struggle. He prized the hearts and ideologies of the people, who held their weapons in their hands, far above the arms of war, convinced that only weapons held in the hands of fighters burning with the ardent aspirations for a great cause could become the means of victory.

The result was that as the war became more protracted, the U.S. imperialists, who had almost unlimited capital and means of war, became impotent and floundering. But on the contrary, Korea, a small country, with constantly growing material and moral potential, was able to look down on the aggressors and bring them to their knees at last.

This astonishing truth proves eloquently the political skill and leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the art of a great revolution, filled with creativity and innovation.

Marshal Kim Il Sung made the people and the People's Army into one great collective of ardent revolutionary fighters based on Juche, with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. He educated the People's Army in the lofty spirit and ardent socialist patriotism designed to defend the Party and the fatherland against the invasion of the enemy and safeguard the socialist gains, and educated and encouraged everyone to fight with the same courage as his anti-Japanese guerrillas.

What a striking contrast this formed to the bestiality, plunder, adventurism, despair and horror of the U.S. imperialist aggressors. It was this that constituted one of the chief factors driving the U.S. imperialists to one defeat after another.

Marshal Kim Il Sung led the People's Army, which he had built up into ardent revolutionary fighters by his genius for strategy and tactics based on complete Juche, to overwhelming victory in each battle and in the war itself.

The whole of the Fatherland Liberation War followed the course to the crushing of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, constantly using new strategy and tactics, in the same way as he had freely smashed the large forces of the Japanese imperialists, using widely diverse strategies and tactics, moving with preternatural speed.

He developed and enriched his strategy to meet the needs of modern warfare, suitable to the geographical features of Korea, using innumerable types of tactics, such as the surprise attack, the lure battle, ambush attacks on cities, night battles, direct encounters, defensive battles and counter-encirclement battles; he used mobile tactics to crush numerically and technically superior forces, holding ideological superiority and tactical supremacy over the enemy, making use of the enemy's weak points and even creating weak points, but always taking the offensive, preserving his army strength to the maximum and wiping out numbers of the enemy. The forms of battle and mobile tactics were worked out by him in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. His capacity to correctly judge the changing military situation in good time, and make clear the tangible strategic and tactical policies, with the kinds of battle and methods suitable, personally commanding the main difficult battles which formed crisis points to turn the course of the war as a whole, standing in the very van, meant he could strike the mortal blow on the enemy.

During the course of the war, he evolved many brilliant strategies and tactics, throwing the enemy into consternation and panic. The immediate and full-scale counter attack against a surprise attack by the enemy, the formation of a second front and large-scale encircling operations of the main front in cooperation with the second front, the complete position battle of large armed forces from the base of the fortified tunnel system, the aircraft-hunting groups movement and the activities of snipers to overcome the air supremacy of the enemy and so on, have never been so used in the history of war before. These were Marshal Kim Il Sung's own outstanding strategy and tactics, reflecting the objective needs of the Korean War in a concentric way. They have therefore made a great contribution to the development of Marxist-Leninist military science. Further, the correct definition of the direction of the main attack, the organic cooperation of various arms of the service, the intensive use of firepower of the artillery in the mountain battles, the organization of powerful coastal defences, the practical use of the storming party and mobile guns, the guarantee of the unity of front and rear, the organization and ensuring of the unity of the military and the people, and the unity of officers and men and so on—all these points of strategy and tactics and policies created and utilized by him during the war are too numerous to go into in detail.

These strategy and tactics and policies created by him were all the more powerful because they were combined with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and mass heroism of the Korean people, together with the People's Army, educated by the Workers' Party of Korea under his leadership.

It was by his outstanding military strategy that Marshal Kim Il Sung led the People's Army to launch an immediate and full-scale counterattack against the surprise attack of the enemy in the first stage of the war, liberating over 90 per cent of the territory and population of south Korea within two months. During the strategic retreat he held back the main force of the enemy, formed a second front in the rear of the enemy and crushed the enemy from the front and the rear, driving them back to the south of Seoul in one stroke.

When the enemy with increased numbers tried to attack by combining the main front with landings on the east and west coasts, he drove the enemy into decisive defeat with the position battle, relying upon the permanent fortress. Not only so, even while wiping out large forces of the enemy on the front, he dealt an irretrievable political blow on the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the cease-fire talks. He actively took counteraction by strong unity of the anti-imperialist forces of the whole world, including the socialist camp, against the intrigues of the U.S. imperialists to recruit more and more armed forces of their satellite countries.

In truth, the historic victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War was a victory of the great political leadership and brilliant military art of Marshal Kim Il Sung, and a victory for his Juche ideas.

This historic triumph clearly showed that no force can conquer a people who firmly take their destinies in their own hands and rise for the freedom, independence and progress of thier fatherland, under the guidance of an outstanding leader and a Marxist-Leninist Party. It also proved that the decisive factor in victory lies not in the superiority of weapons or techniques but in the strength of masses of the people, deeply convinced of the justice of their cause and firmly united as one.

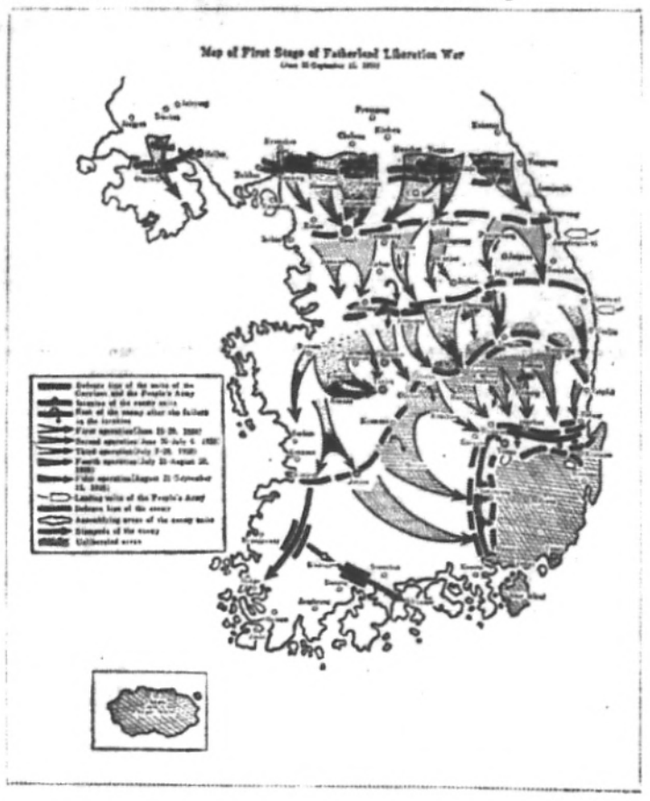
The defeated U.S. imperialists continue to squat in south Korea, sharpening their nuclear tasks. But the heroic Korean people, under the leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, will not let them live on. It is complete defeat that is waiting for U.S. imperialism in Korea.

Marshal Kim Il Sung said:

"We are striving to prevent war, but we are not afraid of it. If the imperialists try to jump us by force of arms, we shall destroy the aggressors to a man, and they will not return home alive."

The people of Korea, with an all-people defence system centering around the People's Army and possessed of a powerful self-supporting national economy, are capable of crushing any invader.

They are firmly resolved to continue to strengthen their self-defence capabilities in every way, ready to meet and smash any surprise attack, and successfully defend the gains of socialism and the eastern outpost of socialism, true to the wisdom of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.



S. Koreans Should Struggle for Democratic Coalition Gov't

—Report at Meeting—

(Continued from page 1)

Noting that the genuine anti-imperialist national united front movement in our country started when the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the Down-With-Imperialism Union in 1926 and guided our revolution along the new road of development, the reporter said that in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great leader put forward an original line of the anti-Japanese national united front and founded the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first anti-Japanese national united front body in our country, and proclaimed its 10-Point Programme to the whole world on May 5, 1936.

Saying that the great leader set forth a correct line and policy of united front and energetically conducted work for their implementation, the reporter noted that on July 22, 1946, the great leader personally convened a meeting of representatives of the democratic political parties and social organisations in north Korea and delivered a historic report "On Forming a Committee of the Democratic National United Front" clearly indicating the road to be followed by the Democratic National United Front.

The formation of the Democratic National United Front committee was a brilliant fruition of the respected and beloved leader's great idea of united front, the inheritance and development of the revolutionary cause of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and a great historic event which thoroughly isolated the counter-revolutionary forces and guaranteed the decisive predominance of the revolutionary forces in the struggle of our people for the building of a new fatherland, he declared with emphasis.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung the DFRF has greatly contributed to the revolution and construction by mobilising the popular masses of all sections over the past 30 years and performed valuable exploits which will shine long in the new history of the motherland of Juche adorned with prosperity and grandeur, the reporter said. Reflecting the ardent loyalty of all our people, he reverentially extended the highest glory and the warmest gratitude to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Then the reporter denounced the U.S. imperialists for occupying south Korea for more than 30 years and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for resorting to the "two Koreas" plot and war policy and manoeuvring to perpetuate the split of the nation with the encouragement of the U.S. imperialists.

He extended firm support and fervent compatriotic encouragement to the south Korean people in the just patriotic struggle for the democratisation of south Korean society and the reunification of the country.

Referring to the question of national reunification, the reporter continued:

In order to promote the cause of national reunification, the unanimous desire of the nation, it is most important to form a national united front for the whole country in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the basic obstacle to the reunification of the country, and their lackeys.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught as follows:

"In order to reunify the country independently and peacefully, a national united front should be formed for the whole country on the principle of great national unity."

The respected and beloved leader's policy of forming a national united front for the whole country is the most correct one for accelerating the cause of national reunification, the cherished desire of the nation, by closely rallying all forces that can be united under the banner of independent reunification with collaboration between the communists in the northern half of the Republic and the nationalists in south Korea as the basis and realising a powerful political alliance.

In order to form a national united front which covers the whole nation, the north and the south should respect and have faith in each other and endeavour to find common denominators instead of differences and strive to prevent split and jointly find a road to reunification.

Along with this, the north and the south, proceeding from the desire for unity, should refrain from forcing their ideas and social systems upon each other.

We do not oppose the nationalists of south Korea, nor have we intention to force our ideas and social system upon south Korea.

To create favourable conditions for forming a national united front for the whole country and achieving national unity and reunification, a wide-scope dialogue should be conducted between the north and the south, the reporter said, and emphasized:

If the south Korean authorities discontinue their repression of democratic figures, set free the arrested and detained youth, students and patriotic figures, put an end to the fascist rule and "anti-communist" rackets and take the road of democracy, give up the nation-splitting manoeuvres and desire reunification even now, the dialogue between the north and the south can be resumed.

Even now we hold that such a wide-scope dialogue as a great national congress should be arranged without delay and will welcome any proposal conforming with this policy of ours.

Lately assertions are coming from among political figures of south Korea that the north-south dialogue must be resumed at an early date and the dialogue conducted with the participation of the political parties and organisations on a "non-governmental basis."

We welcome and affirmatively appraise these assertions, considering that they conform with our consistent policy of making the dialogue between the north and the south one for reunification and widening the scope of the dialogue.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic consistently maintain the policy of joining hands with everyone who opposes the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and strives for the reunification of the country, not asking about his past and disregarding his class position, social standing, political view and religious belief, and of embracing him to the end even after the reunification of the country.

The workers, peasants, youth and students, intellectuals, petty bourgeoisie, national capitalists, men of the press, believers, politicians and all other people in south Korea who love the country should come out as one in the nation-wide struggle for the early convening of a great national congress to decisively smash the "two Koreas" plot of the nation-splittists within and without and promote the cause of national reunification with the united strength of the nation, upholding the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the stark reality and withdraw from south Korea at once, taking along all their armed forces of aggression in accordance with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly Session, accept our just proposal on replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and stop instigating the south Korean puppets on their death-bed frenzy to fascism, war and split.

The Japanese reactionaries must also desist from the reckless act of partaking in the U.S. imperialists' aggression and "two Koreas" policy and obstructing the reunification of our country and take their hands of reinvasion off south Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must renounce dependence upon the outside forces and "anti-communist fascistisation," suppressing the patriotic people and democratic figures give up the new war provocation manoeuvres and "two Koreas" plot and step down from "power" without delay as demanded by the south Korean people.

Story of Heroes on Height 351

The battle of attack on Height 351 together with the battle on Height 1211, is one well known to the world, in which the bravery and mass heroism of the soldiers of the Korean People's Army were displayed to the full during the Korean War.

Height 351 is situated near Kosong south of Wonsan on the east coast of Korea. It was a major strategic vantage. Holding this hill from 1951, the enemy used it as an observatory for commanding ground and coastal artillery pieces and an aircraft guiding post.

The enemy blustered that this line was an "impregnable fortress" and a "line of no retreat." "We would rather surrender Seoul than give up Height 351," he croaked.

In June 1953 when the Korean War was drawing to a close, a KPA unit was given an order to totally wrest the hill from the enemy.

At zero hour 50 minutes on June 2, more than 130 direct-firing guns and mortars, which had been carefully deployed, opened up all at once. The forward defence structures of the enemy were blown up in a jiffy. Instantly the KPA soldiers went into the attack. By the unrelenting barrage and furious attack of the People's Army, the enemy was thrown into an utter confusion. But he put up a desperate resistance. He would not abandon the hill docilely. The concealed pillboxes and barbed wire entanglements of the enemy hindered the advance of our combatants. But they charged ahead, pushing aside his stiff resistance and all the obstacles. The Party members took the lead and the Democratic Youth Leagues followed them in the charge towards the hill-top, shouting "Long Live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" Long Live the Workers' Party of Korea!"

The enemy's pillboxes spit fire without a pause, stopping the advance of our combatants. At that moment, soldier Kim In Taek rushed forward like an angry tiger and threw his body on the mouth of the enemy machinegun. Then soldier Kim Ryong Taek silenced another machinegun with his body. Inspired by the self-sacrificing and heroic fight of the comrades-in-arms, our combatants ran up the hill and let the flag of the Republic fly on it. Thus, the KPA soldiers captured in a matter of 15 minutes Height 351 which the enemy had boastingly called "impregnable fortress."

The enemy made a desperate bid for the recapture of the hill.

He did not give up the charge, despite his repeated setbacks. The battle between the enemy and our combatants grew fiercer as time went by.

In the unrelaxing fury of the battle, combatant Pak Hyon Jong got serious wounds in his legs and arms and on his body. But he rolled into the midst of the enemy with a handgrenade in his mouth and gave wholesale deaths to the beasts.

On June 5, 1953, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Supreme Commander, sent in person a congratulatory message to the fighting combatants on the hill.

At the grim moments of fighting, Party and Democratic Youth League meetings were held on the hill. The combatants wrote a letter of pledge to the great leader, carrying their unshakable determination not to surrender an inch of the hill of the fatherland to the enemy.

True to their loyal pledge, the combatants defended the hill to the end. After losing Height 351, the enemy came in attacks for over 50 days with the support of a large number of planes and naval bombardment. But he fled, leaving behind a total of more than 8,500 bodies under the vehement and determined counter-blows of the People's Army soldiers. (KCNA)

D.F.R.F. Proposes to Form Joint Prep. Com. for Great Nat. Cong.

Letter to S. Korean Parties, Public Bodies

PYONGYANG, Jul. 22 (KCNA) —A report meeting held in Pyongyang on July 21 to mark the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, in a letter to the south Korean political parties, social organisations and people of all walks of life, solemnly proposed once again to convene as early as possible a great national congress participated in by the political parties, social organisations and personages of all circles in the north and the south and even overseas compatriots organisations and overseas compatriots, reflecting the unanimous aspiration of the entire Korean people for the reunification of the country.

The letter said:

As for the date of a great national congress, the earlier, the better. As for its venue, Pyongyang where circumstances and conditions for it are provided or any other place in the country upon which the two sides agree may be chosen.

In order to promote the convocation of a great national congress, we consider it necessary to hold a working-level meeting consisting of representatives of the political parties, social organisations and various circles in the north and the south at an early date, form a joint preparatory committee at the meeting and discuss and decide on all problems concerning the convocation of a great national congress.

The letter expressed the conviction that this patriotic proposal which would play a great role in overcoming the difficulty lying on the road to the reunification of the country would enjoy extensive support at home and abroad and find a positive response.

Today no task is more urgent and no national duty is weightier for our nation than to reunify the country, the letter said, and stressed: Koreans who truly love the country and the nation, no matter what political views and religious beliefs they may have and no matter where they may reside, should firmly unite under the banner of national reunification, put an early end to the tragic history and carry forward the history of reunification.

The letter continued:

The great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, has taught as follows:

"In order to reunify the country independently and peacefully, a national united front should be formed for the whole country on the principle of great national unity."

The great leader's policy of forming a national united front which covers the whole country is a great programme of national salvation for isolating the domestic and foreign splittists to the maximum and opening a decisive phase for reunification.

The reunification of the country is the vital question of the nation, a matter of common concern for all those who love the country and treasure the interests of the nation, whether they may be communists or nationalists, whether they may be in the north or in the south. This is a nation-wide cause which can be realised only when the whole nation struggles in unity.

The differences in ideologies, ideals, social systems and religious beliefs can on no account be a barrier to the unity of the whole nation on the road to national reunification.

The struggle for national reunification is a struggle not between the communists and the nationalists but between patriots and traitors and between the forces of national independence and the imperialist forces of aggression.

We should take the road of north-south collaboration and joint struggle from a stand of taking a wide-view of things, a stand of subordinating everything to the common interests of the nation, transcending the narrow bounds of the partisan interests.

Saying that the unity of the whole nation is an important guarantee for national reunification, the letter continued:

Everyone who loves the country and the nation and wants national reunification must firmly rally under the banner of anti-imperialist national salvation and independent reunification and take the road of forming a national united front for the whole country on the principle of great national unity.

For this purpose we should respect and have faith in each other and endeavour to find common denominators instead of differences.

He who truly wants national unity and reunification should seek alliance with communism, instead of "anti-communism" and widen the scope of the dialogue so that the political parties, social organisations and people of all strata may sit at one place and sincerely work to find a road to reunification.

Pointing out that lately political figures in south Korea are demanding a north-south dialogue participated in by political parties and social organisations on a "non-governmental basis," the letter stressed:

This is a very opportune demand and an entirely just assertion today when the dialogue between the north and the south has been deadlocked due to the splitting manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities.

If personages of all circles and people in south Korea raise higher their voices in demand of wide-scope negotiation between the north and the south, it will be realised sooner or later.

Stressing that the reunification of the country should be won only through the struggle, the letter appealed:

People of all walks of life—workers, peasants, youth and students, intellectuals, men of the press and believers—and personages of the political parties and social organisations in south Korea should valiantly rise in the struggle against the domestic and foreign splittists who obstruct the reunification of the country.

The main forces obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country are the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. The south Korean people should vigorously struggle to take the berets of the "U.N. forces" off the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea and drive them out of south Korea at all costs.

The south Korean people should hold high the banner of the struggle against fascism and for democracy and keep up their staunch struggle to smash the fascist "revitalisation" system, sweep away the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, realise the democratisation of society and establish a democratic coalition government represented by the people of broad segments including workers and peasants.

In conclusion the letter stressed that the south Korean people and compatriots overseas should turn out as one in the glorious struggle for implementing the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Chongryun Supports Proposal

Chongryun(the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), in the name of its Central Standing Committee, on July 24 issued a statement in support of a recent proposal made by the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland for convening a great national congress. The gist of the statement as follows:

The Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (DFRF), on behalf of the report meeting to mark its 30th anniversary, July 21, solemnly proposed again, in its letter to south Korea's various political parties, social organizations and people in all walks of life, to convene as early as possible a great national congress to be composed of parties, social organizations and personages of various strata in the north and the south and of overseas compatriots and their organizations.

The DFRF also said in the letter that in order to promote the convocation of the congress, it is necessary to hold a working-level meeting consisting of representatives of political parties, social organizations and various circles in the north and the south at an early date, form a joint preparatory committee at the meeting and discuss and decide on all problems concerning the convocation of the congress.

The DFRF already proposed its convocation at the 59th enlarged meeting of its central committee held in July, 1973. Ever since, it has repeated the proposal in good time. The proposal truely reflects the single-hearted will and desire of the entire Korean people in the north and the south and overseas compatriots who wish to reunify the country with their concerted efforts, independently and peacefully, without any foreign interference, by gathering together for themselves. As well, it completely meets the aspiration of the peace-loving people of the world. Therefore, we regard it as the most aboveboard and reasonable proposal.

The north-south dialogue is deadlocked as a result of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's plot to perpetuate national division. Their attempt to create "two Koreas" and new war provocations reach a grave stage.

At this serious juncture, the Chongryun CSC warmly supports the proposal for the convocation of a great national congress, regarding it as an active national-salvation measure to bridge over the present difficult situation and open a new stage for national reunification.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique make an overt bid for the traitorous simultaneous admission of north and south Korea to the United Nations as separate countries, declaring "two Koreas" as their policy. What is more, Hell bent on preparing for a new war, they unhesitatingly introduce even the Japanese reactionaries into this aim.

Of late, as a link in the chain of their war preparations, the Pak clique provide south Korea for a test ground of the U.S. bacteriological weapon.

As a result, a large number of south Koreans are suffered from an epidemic hemorrhagic fever and not a few of patients die of the fever.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi, an unprecedented fascist murderer, is engrossed in "anti-communism" and intensifies the "yushin(revitalization)" fascist authoritarian rule. As he lets his men arrest and detain at random the south Korean people and democratic figures and murder them, there is converted as a whole into a living hell and the "ruins where democrats have been stifled."

The north-south dialogue comes to a standstill as a result of the treacheries committed by the Pak clique who have no intention to reunify the country from the beginning, although it had been arranged by all means.

At present, it turns to be impossible to continue the dialogue, even if we wish to do it. Consequently, the danger of the perpetual division of the nation and that of a new war aimed to invade the north are increasing day by day.

Therefrom, recently voices are ringing among south Korean personages in political circles, in demand of a north-south dialogue led by "civilians," including each political party and social organization of the north and the south.

Under such situation, it is a quite justifiable and most reasonable way and a positive, proper initiative to call a great national congress, in order for northern and southern parties, social organizations and people to get together around one table, sincerely seek the way toward national reunification and to realize a great national unity.

We heartfeltly wish political parties, social organizations and figures of south Korea to make a response to the proposal.

We demand: the Pak Jung Hi clique should release at once all the patriots and democrats illegally detained for their advocating the democratized south Korea and the reunified country; arrange a free condition under which they can turn out to the congress; and step down from "power" as demanded by the south Korean people.

Holding aloft the three principlet and the five-point policy for national reunification, the most important key in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, we will rise up as one in thoroughly putting into effect them.

We will do all we can to get support for and sympathy with our effort from the people of the world including the Japanese, and to create a favourable international situation for putting an end to the division of our nation.

Poor S. Korean Workers:
58 Dol. Pay per Month

An article on the miserable situation of south Korean workers who are suffering from starvation wages and debased living standards. The article was written by a reporter of the daily "Tong-a Ilbo."

The article follows in part:

The nominal wages of south Korean workers increased by only 3.4 per cent this year, the lowest increase rate since 1966. The real wages, however, were reduced by 17.4 per cent owing to the skyrocketing prices, the percentage being the highest since 1966. These facts prove that workers there live on starvation wages.

According to statistics compiled by "Hanguk(Korean) Bank" (no "government" statistics are available), the average monthly wage of mining and manufacturing industry workers was about 99 dollars per capita as of October last year, while about 170 dollars were necessary as monthly living expenses for a family of five.

All products made in the "Masan free export zone" are exported, because the zone is a bonded area where direct investment by foreign capital concentrates. Of the 104 factories in the zone, 93 are invested in by Japanese capital, 2 by U.S. businessmen and 2 by firms in other countries.

The level of wages paid by these 104 factories is lower than that paid by other industrial groups of factories outside the zone, and even labour management in these factories is such that human rights are denied workers there. These facts were once took up in the "national assembly."

As of January, 1976, the average wages paid by the enterprises there was about 80 dollars, according to data given by an official of the Labour Agency.

A woman worker in a certain radio assembling factory in this zone, got only about 60 dollars this March, including daily wages of 2-odd dollars and overtime pay. When she joined the factory about three years ago, she was paid only 0.8 dollars a day.

In the factory, a production target is set for each worker—350 radio sets a day. When workers fail to hit the target, they are obliged to work extra without overtime pay until they attain the target.

The lowest wage is paid there by leather processing factories, which pay a worker an average of about 58 dollars a month. The second lowest wage in the group are paid by food processing factories—about 61 dollars a month.

Women workers working in the zone are paid an average of around 41 dollars a month.

A 3-year experienced cutter, 23 years old, employed at a certain factory there, is paid a daily wage of little more than 1 dollar, and gets a monthly wage of about 45 dollars, including overtime pay. A 2-year experienced woman worker in the factory gets only 0.8 dollars a day, which is not enough to buy even 1.5 kg of rice in south Korea.

In Pusan, there are many footgear and sewn-goo.. manufacturing factories. Pusan accounts for over 50 per cent of the total production of these goods in south Korea.

The average daily wage paid there is about 1 dollar for an eight-hour day. A woman worker can get only about 33 dollars even if she works 26 days in a month. So she works even on holidays in addition to overtime work, and gets about 60 dollars a month.

In Ulsan, pollution is a more serious problem than the starvation wages because there is a large heavy and chemical industrial complex center. There pollution is assuming more and more serious proportions, and many labour accidents are occuring.

People are expressing great concern particularly over a zinc smelting plant, scheduled to be constructed there by south Korean and Japanese interests, as it is considered certain to increase pollution to a more dangerous level. Because, zinc pollution caused "Itai-Itai disease" in Japan, which became a very serious social problem.

Taegu has developed as a textile manufacturing center since Korea was under the rule of the Japanese imperialists.

Woolen factories in Taegu pay rather high daily wages than other factories, because labour is intensified about 2 times there than in other factories.

Woolen factories there pay a daily wage of about 4 dollars. But it is paid not for 8-hour work, but for 12-hour work. Twelve-hour work is very hard for women workers, particularly when working conditions are very poor as in south Korea.

Workers in such factories are divided into two groups, and work for 12 hours on two shifts, that is, on night and day shifts. These groups change their shifts on Sunday.

On the day of shift change, they are forced to work 18-24 hours continuously without due extra pay.

Workers, not only male but also female, are obliged to work all through the month without statutory holidays including a special monthly leave for women and paid holidays. Even the one-hour noon recess is reduced to 30 minutes. No break except the noon recess of 30 minutes is allowed, regardless of night and day work. Women workers who are mothers, are not allowed to give suck to their babies.

If a worker stay away from job two days in a month, he will lose his wages, even if he works on two paid holidays.

Anyway, the two 12-hour shift system dates back to the day of Japanese imperialist rule, where the Japanese exploited workers by driving them to toilsome and long-hour work.

The "Pyonghwa market", an industrial park in Seoul, is composed of many clothing manufacturing factories, which employ about 12,000 workers.

In the industrial park, working conditions and workshop environment are a more serious problem than low wages. The floor space of almost all factories in the park is on an average only 50 square meters, where 15-16 workers work with many sewing, cutting and other machines. To work in such a narrow workshop is physically and mentally unbearable for workers.

Workers in these factories get daily wage of 3.3 dollars for a 12.5 hour day. An 8-year experienced skilled needle woman in a certain factory at the Songdong district in Seoul is paid about 50 dollars a month—her daily wage is less than 2 dollars.

Coal mine workers are also suffering from low wages, in spite of their hard and dangerous work. Their average monthly wages is only around 100 dollars.

No system of basic wages and eight-hour work day is established. Even if it is established, workers can not subsist on the basic wages alone.

That overtime pay exceeds basic wages shows how cruelly workers are exploited through overtime work.

Problems in the Labour Standard Law of south Korea should not be overlooked as one of the causes of starvation wages and deteriorating working conditions.

According to a report by the Labour Agency, 99 per cent of the industrial establishments in south Korea fail to meet standards of safety facilities, which is largely responsible for frequent accidents among workers.

Organization of the labour unions is strictly restricted under the "national security law" and the "emergency decrees", which place stern restrictions on group activities. Employers are abusing these laws to exploit workers and infringe upon the right of labour to decent living.

There are also many problems in the labour administration of the south Korean "government". Consistent policy is lacking in labour administration—The problems of labour standards are in the charge of the Labour Agency; the problems of illegal labour practices in the charge of local labour committees and the problems of wages in the jurisdiction of governors or mayors.

However, the government's economic policy is the major cause of this serious labour situation.

The cause of starvation wages is the policy of industrialization through dependence on foreign capital.

Because the south Korean economy depends entirely on foreign countries for the supply of capital, technology and raw materials, export goods made in south Korea are forced to be dumped on international market in order to improve their competitive position. Dumping is reflected in the workers' low wages.

Export industry is to be something supplementary to the national economy. But, in south Korea, export industry relying on foreign capital occupies the main portion of the national economy, as it lacks the domestic capital.

On the other hand, there are about 14,500 south Korean workers on the U.S. bases, many of whom have been there for 10 to 20 years, but are only getting from 37.5 dollars to 44.8 dollars. Rev. Kim Kyong Nak in Seoul made an appeal in March 1976 to the administration of Ford to improve the miserable situation of these workers.

Pyongyang Women's Meet Flays U.S. for Mistreating Adopted S. Korean Children

PYONGYANG, July 14 (KCNA) —An appeal to the women throughout the world was adopted at a meeting of women held in the Hall of Women to expose and denounce the inhumane outrages committed by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against south Korean children and women.

The meeting held with a large attendance of working women, Women's Union members and Women's Union functionaries in the city, was addressed by Li Su Wol, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union, and representatives of women workers, women farmers and women of culture.

The appeal addressed to the women throughout the world said:

The U.S. imperialists are now committing such hideous outrages as taking away south Korean children under the name of "adoption" and mistreating and beating them cruelly.

It has been recently disclosed that an American brute in California, the United States, locked up south Korean children, two sisters and their brother, in a filthy room for four years and has driven them hard, not feeding them properly. When the younger sister attempted to get out of this pit of death this villain savagely beat her, thus crippling her.

Earlier, in New York another American beast killed a seriously ailing orphan from south Korea by kicking and treading on him. In Minnesota State an American dumb couple committed such a shuddering atrocity as making a four-year-old south Korean child lose his speech to serve them as a life-long servant.

Similar outrages are reported in all places in the United States where south Korean children were taken to.

Through the slave trading corporations the American cannibals sell and buy south Korean children, each for 1,200 dollars. Worse yet, under the name of "development of ethnological weapon" the American cannibals use south Korean children as the object of vivisection. They are committing such hair-raising murder as selling the kidneys and bronchia of still-born children and abortives.

And the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea are shooting people dead, driving trucks over them to death and raping women.

We in the name of this meeting brand the U.S. imperialists' shuddering criminal acts as an intolerable violation of human rights of the south Korean children, a most virulent challenge to our nation's dignity and sovereignty and a most outrageous mockery of the whole human society and humanity and vehemently denounce them with smouldering resentment and towering national indignation.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists who began stretching out their talons of aggression to Korea more than 100 years ago have killed our children and imposed immeasurable misfortunes and calamities upon our women and people, the appeal said: It is not without reason that the U.S. imperialist aggressors, hanging on in south Korea, are spelling unbearable national misfortunes and sufferings to the south Korean people, further intensifying their manoeuvres of aggression at a time when the world people are demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea. This is intended to achieve their criminal aim of retaining their grip on south Korea indefinitely, invading the whole of Korea and Asia with it as a stronghold of military strategic importance and realizing their wild ambition for global supremacy.

Noting that it is none other than the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who are zealously backing the U.S. imperialists in their inhumane outrages against south Korean children and women, the appeal continued: To earn a few dollars the Pak Jung Hi clique set up even professional flesh traffic agencies in south Korea and enacted even the evil law on slave trade and have sold off hundreds of thousands of children and people to foreigners as slaves. After declaring "kisaeng tourism" their "strategic state business" they are offering south Korean women to lewd foreigners as playthings.

All facts prove that the south Korean women and children cannot get rid of the present misfortunes and calamities as long as they are under the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the appeal noted.

The crimes of the U.S. imperialists who are committing the same barbarism as that of slave owners in the Middle Ages, challenging human dignity and sovereignty, must be vehemently denounced and checked in time by the world progressive women and the fair-minded people of the world, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of south Korea terminated and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist "revitalized" dictatorship abolished.

We express the firm belief the international democratic women's organisations, the women's organisations of all countries, progressive women and all mothers of the world who respect human dignity will bitterly denounce the inhumane outrages of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique, their stooges, and voice positive support and firm solidarity for the south Korean women and people in their sacred struggle for freedom and democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country.

"Adoption" — Export Of Children

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have been selling off children to foreign countries for ten years up to today under the signboard of "international adoption service."

"Human traffic" is promoted in south Korea by the authorities.

This is a "business to promote international adoption."

Adopted children are not only orphans but also babies born into poor families. The adopted children are in a miserable plight in foreign countries. They are bought and sold like goods or pets.

In this connection, "Nyosong-Tonga", a monthly ladies magazine of south Korea, in its July issue, carries a report on "abandoned children." It exposes the circumstances of south Korean children under the Pak Jung Hi clique's anti-people policy, treacherous to the country and the nation.

A gist of the article as follows:

Recently, the number of children left behind in outing places is growing. On the 6th of last June, 417 missing children were found in the Big Park for Children. Of the 417 children, 409 found their protectors but remaining 8 failed to find theirs. The number of "false orphans" jumped to 30 in July. The number of children who were committed to the care of the Red Cross Orphanages' reached 286. Of this number, 200 were returned to the care of their relatives and the remaining 86 were listed as foundlings. These children were actually not orphans, but their parents wanted them to be managed as such.

In south Korea, 3,673 orphaned babies were taken care of at 37 nurseries(2 public, 35 private) at the end of 1975.

Kwon O Gu, a head official of the Federation of Korean Social Service Facilities, discribed the real circumstances of south Korean children as follows:

"The number of abandoned children and babies would reach nearly about 10,000, if the government were not following the finding of adoptors for abandoned children. Three-quarters of annual of about 7,200 abandoned children, including 2,000 babies, have relatives."

The number of the organizations cooperating with public welfare facilities are 60, and 3,300 abandoned juveniles in south Korea are under the care of these organizations.

According to statistics, 30 per cent of the shoe-shine boys in south Korea are orphans and the rate of annual criminal acts is higher than in other children's groups.

Increase of school expenses are urgently called for, as a part of measures for proper juvenile guidance.

On the other hand, there are so many problems on the side of them who are in charge of taking care of abandoned children and orphans.

In Mokpo, the head of a nursery sold 300 sacks of flour from foreign countries through illegal channels. In Pusan, a corrupt orphanage manager was arrested for illegally selling 100 jackets.

These and other problems have to be exposed.

One such orphanage manager made cynically, "How can I do social service without my own property."

During the past year, the number of children adopted into foreign families reached 276 (171 in Seoul, 69 in Taegu, 27 in Pusan). It represents a 10-fold increase over 23, the number of children adopted in this way 15 years ago when the policy of the international adoption service was started.

It can not be overlooked that the policy of international adoption service of the south Korean government become a target of public censure in England.

B.B.C gave a low-down on the "international adoption service of south Korean children" last month.

In a broadcast, it said that on an average 500 south Korean orphans were being annually adopted into foreign families and appealed that such an act on the part of the south Korean government should not be regarded as legal.

B.B.C. also telecasted a documentary film on the "export of children" for forty minutes on the "Panorama" program, a program with the highest audience rating. Public opinion call for an immediate stop to the policy of international adoption service.

The south Korean government's policy of serving children adopted by foreigners should be condemned from the humanitarian and moral viewpoints. This is clearly showed the following statements by the head for the Far East Area of the International Social Service Organization.

"How can it be a solution for the south Korean government to sell so many abandoned children to foreign countries in different continents or the different races, religions and cultural back grounds."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are sure to stand trial before the people. Their nation-selling crimes are indelible for ever.

Above: Photo shows homeless children housed in an orphanage—they are destined to be sent abroad for "adoption".

Below: Workers are forced heavy labour under poor condition, but they are not paid by employer even their living cost.

US Prepares for Bacteriological Warfare in Korea

DPRK Medical Assoc. Investigates Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever

At a time when cases of epidemic hemorrhagic fever are continuously reported from south Korea, the Central Committee of the Korean Medical Association held a press conference on June 24 at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang to expose the truth of the test of bacteriological weapons conducted by the U.S. imperialists of late in south Korea as part of their war preparations, according to a KCNA report.

Present at the press conference were home and foreign journalists and press attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

Han Hong Sop, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Medical Association, at the press conference bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists for their criminal act of massacring people in south Korea by artificially spreading the virus of epidemic hemorrhagic fever, a terrible communicable disease, and using people as an object of the test of bacteriological weapons.

Follows the full text of his statement.

※ ※

Esteemed internal and external journalists!

Owing to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists, today the reunification of our country remains unrealized and our people are suffering from tragic national split for more than 30 years.

The partition of the territory and split of the nation by the foreign forces are bringing indescribable misfortunes and disasters to the south Korean people.

Under the colonial, fascist and terroristic rule by the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the south Korean people are subject to extreme political non-rights and slavish submission and are groaning under the unprecedented starvation and poverty.

Especially, the lives of the south Korean people are being threatened every day and every time by such a chronic communicable disease "epidemic hemorrhagic fever" that has been widely spread in south Korea from last year.

Over 9,000 Patients

The disease of epidemic hemorrhagic fever is a terrible disease with the symptoms of high fever, bleeding and kidney disturbance.

In the past, in the course of this disease the rate of mortality was about 5%-10%, but the epidemic hemorrhagic fever affected from last year up to now in south Korea is affecting 20%-40% of the rate of mortality and in some affected areas the rate of mortality reaches even 60% in some areas.

Generally, 10% of the rate of mortality is known as very high but the proportion of 20%-40%, even 60% were shown only in specific malignant communicable disease such as pest and cholera in the past.

The epidemic hemorrhagic fever, which is affecting in south Korea now is different from former ones. It holds acute inflammation of the lungs and serious lung bleeding, and its distinctive feature is to make patients die soon.

According to the reports, today, in south Korea, such a communicable disease of high mortality is affecting in almost all the rural areas except Cheju-do Island. Especially, in rural areas it explosively happened.

On the 1st June last 1,200 secondary school pupils in Wando county and Sinan county, South Cholla Province suddenly fell down suffering from diarrhea and bleeding at noses with high fever and on the 5th June, more than 180 pupils in Dopo Secondary School in Ryongam county, South Cholla Province, were laid up en masse.

Earlier, at the end of May, 484 pupils in the Sabuk Primary School, Chongson county, Kangwon Province, south Korea, fell ill with high fever and bleeding and over 270 secondary school children were absent due to the same disease in Pyongchang county, Kangwon Province, south Korea.

The epidemic hemorrhagic fever is widely spreading not only among pupils but also peasants.

In Paju, Ryoju, Pochon, Richon, Kyonggi Province; Wonju, Samchok, Kangwon Province, south Korea; Kosong, South Kyongsang Province; Chongwon, North Chungchong Province and other areas, a large number of peasants suffer from the communicable disease, losing their lives.

Mrs. Ku Jong Ok who had lived in Pugu-ri, Chomdong sub-county, Ryoju county, Kyonggi Province died three days after outbreak of the disease and Mr. Kim Byong Jun in Kumsa sub-county, Ryoju county died after two days.

It is known that such facts have occurred not only in Ryoju area of Kyonggi Province, but also in Kangwon Province, North and South Chungchong Provinces, and North and South Kyongsang Provinces and all other areas of south Korea.

Even according to the extremely doctored data published by the south Korean puppet ministry of health and social welfare, the number of patients of epidemic hemorrhagic fever in south Korea so far amounts to over 9 thousands, out of whom some thousands of patients are informed to be dead.

Our Medical Association of the DPR of Korea has directed serious attention to such a situation in south Korea and conducted the study on the epidemic hemorrhagic fever which deprives the south Korean people of their precious lives.

In this course, we have noticed a very grave fact and found that the prevalence of this disease is not common natural one, but it has an artificial element.

We confirm that this epidemic hemorrhagic fever affecting in south Korea is entirely the result of the preliminary practice for bacteriological warfare covered with the natural outbreak of the communicable disease, in order to commit bacteriological warfare togehter with nuclear warfare just like they did in the last Korean War.

In this connection, from now on I would like to disclose the real nature of the U.S. imperialists' criminal acts before internal and external journalists by referring to the epidemiological, clinical, etiological and historical ground and evidence.

Virus Artificially Sprinkled

Firstly, according to epidemiological analysis of epidemic hemorrhagic fever, spreading in south Korea now, it is evident that the disease is caused as a result of the U.S. imperialists' test of bacteriological weapon, because this disease has some distinctive features proving that it is not natural prevalence.

As for the specific feature of the naturally occurring epidemic hemorrhagic fever the disease occurs sporadically because this disease is a typical infectious disease of natural foci.

But the epidemic hemorrhagic fever now occurring in south Korea is different from above one and explosive prevalence is one of main specific features.

For example, according to the data published by the puppet ministry of health and social welfare after partial surveillance of 9 rural villages in the epidemic hemorrhagic fever-affected areas, the rate of infection was as terribly high as 14.7% among 9,830 inhabitants.

This means that among every thousand inhabitants 150 are patients. Such phenomena have appeared not only in the 9 rural villages but also everywhere in south Korea.

Therefore, the south Korean puppet ministry of health and social welfare could not but take measures to forbid strictly the announcement of the disease-affected areas and the number of patients to the world in an attempt to cover this abnormal state.

In south Korea the medical workers have performed the epidemical investigations on the spot in order to clarify the reason of such fulminic occurrence.

In the course of investigation they revealed that the present hemorrhagic fever has been caused by neither water nor foodstuffs nor air-dust which are generally known as the fulminic infection mediator.

In view of etiological standpoint the fulminic occurrence of the epidemic hemorrhagic fever spreading in south Korea can be explained only as the air-borne infection.

In natural conditions, this disease cannot be caused by rats(apodemus) or tick which are infectious sources of this disease in such a fulminic way in a short period covering vast areas.

Further, we must concentrate our attention in epidemiological aspect to the following fact that this year, too, as last year, this disease occurred in a non-epidemic season unlike previous years in such areas as Andong, Yongju, Pongwha and in many other regions in North Kyongsang Province where such disease has never occurred.

In south Korea, this disease usually occurs from April to June in spring and from October to December in autumn under natural conditions. But this year this disease unusually occurred in a fulminic way already in February. This fact can not be explained otherwise than the artificial fabrication.

Because the rats which are main infectious source of the hemorrhagic fever are in hybridizing condition in February and the ticks and other insects are not in a state of action.

Summarising these etiological data, we can say that the present fulminic massive occurrence of this disease in south Korea can be possible only by artificial sprinkling of the etiological agents.

U.S. Manufactures Virus

Secondly, even from its clinical characteristics, we can confirm that this disease was caused by the etiological agents manufactured and sprinkled by the US imperialists.

As above-mentioned, the clinical symptoms of this disease are quite different from previous one, being very severe, and as for its main characteristic the clinical symptoms are very serious with high mortality.

Especially, disturbance of respiratory organ including pneumonia as well as lung bleeding are observed in almost all patients. Another clinical characteristic of this hemorrhagic fever which is now occurring in south Korea, is as follows; feverish period, stage of hypotension, stage of oliguria and stage of polyuria do not appear serially, being different from the disease hitherto, but the disease follows fulminic and non-stepwise course.

Also, the extraordinarily short latent period of this disease under prevalence today is another important characteristics.

The latent period was 10-20 days hitherto, but that of the disease under prevalence today is 1-2 days, on the other hand, as stated by the health workers in south Korea.

Why does the present hemorrhagic fever show severe symptom such as pneumonia, lung bleeding, high mortality and short latent period compared with that of previous one?

The reason lies in the fact that the etiological agent become more virulent and it gains more affinity with lung as well as kidney.

In this connection, south Korean medical workers also said: "We must suppose entirely another cause of this disease" in the prevailing hemorrhagic fever.

In general, symptoms, course and mortality of a disease depend on the resistance of man and mainly on nature of etiological agent. But the severe hemorrhagic fever under prevalence in south Korea today can be due to neither sudden change of resistance of man nor the natural change of etiological agent. The severity of this disease cannot be explained otherwise than the special change of the etiological agent.

To this question two suggestive answers were given in south Korea.

One is given by the puppet health authority in Kyonggi Province confirming this disease as "varied endemic hemorrhagic fever." The other is the recent announcement of the research group of a virus institute, the medical college, Korea University, which reported the discovery of the etiological agent. The group named it as "Korea virus."

Kyonggi Province is one of endemic foci owing to the consequence of the last Korean War committed by the American imperialists.

Therefore, the doctors in this province have more rich epidemiological and clinical experiences about this disease than any other doctors.

Accordingly, the recognition of this disease by the medical workers in Kyonggi Province as "varied endemic hemorrhagic fever" is based on conclusion that this disease is not the natural one which they have experienced in the past but is derived from the new "varied" and very virulent etiologoical agent.

From the above etiological and clinical data we can conclude that this etiological agent is made artificially so as to concurrently manifest the symptoms of epidemic hemorrhagic fever and viral pneumonia.

Evidence on Bacteriological Weapon Tests

Thirdly, the fact that the hemorrhagic fever under extensive prevalence in south Korea today is the disease intentionally spread by the US imperialists can be made clear also through their history of the atrocious bacteriological war.

The American imperialists started the preparations for bacteriological war already from 1941.

The enemy established an institute for bacteriological weapon called "Fortdetrick", as a large-scale base for bacteriological warfare, in Fortdetrick city, Maryland, during the period of the Second World War, and built an experiment field for bacteriological weapon in Mississippi and Utah and erected a huge factory for the manufacture of bacteriological weapons in Indiana.

The enemy hastened the production of pathogenic bacteria, biological vectors and means for their application at these bases to massacre people.

Especially, the United States has directed the brunt of bacteriological warfare mainly to our country since the Second World War.

The enemy has involved bacteriological war criminals of the defeated Japanese army in the preparations for the bacteriological warfare against our people, instead of punishing them.

The American aggressors took away bosses of the former Japanese 731st unit (for bacteriological war) in Manchuria to the U.S. and obtained from them data and information about bacteriological warfare.

In 1952, the international scientific group for the investigation of bacteriological war committed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea announced that the bacteriological weapons newly developed or partially improved on the basis of the information and data offered by these war criminals had been used extensively in the last Korean War.

The U.S. imperialists continued to commit the atrocities through microorganisms from 1950 and such atrocities reached the zenith in 1952.

On the other hand, U.S. imperialists murdered without hesitation thousands of wounded prisoners of the Korean People's Army who were accommodated in the camp of Koje-do Island regarding them as the objects of experiment for bacteriological weapons.

After the war, too, the U.S. imperialists desperately carried out the research for new bacteriological weapons and means of applying them, relying on the experiences of the bacteriological war gained in the Korean War.

The 406th unit of U.S. army in Japan (for bacteriological war) planned to develop a new bacteriological weapon utilizing the endemic infectious disease originated in our country and concentrated all their efforts to transform the ordinary hemorrhagic fever into a bacteriological weapon of new type which has high contraction rate and mortality.

Financing a huge amount of funds to the remnants of the former members of the 731st bacteriological unit of the Japanese army in Manchuria such as the bacteriological war criminals, Kitano Masaji, Asanuma Kiyoshi, Wakamatsu Yujiro, and to many Japanese universities and research institutes, the enemies have forced them to study various kinds of bacteriological weapons including the hemorrhagic fever.

According to the disclosure by Ishibashi, the Secretary-General of the Japanese Socialist Party, at a press conference on last 4th June, large quantities of bacteriological weapons are now stored in the 3rd division of the US marine corps stationed in Okinawa so as to attack our country at any time.

Moreover, several years ago they established a bacteriological weapon research institute in Pusan for the purpose of studying bacteriological weapons including hemorrhagic fever on the spot in south Korea, investing tens of millions of dollars.

Especially, in recent years, they have set up a research group of microbiology in the medical college, Korea University in south Korea and have pushed forward the research work about the hemorrhagic fever systematically furnishing colossal funds.

The US imperialists have gone so far as to actively expedite the research work to get virulent strain of hemorrhagic fever, abusing the results obtained in the field of virology of hemorrhagic fever and molecular biology.

Furthermore, the US imperialists chose south Korean countryside as the experiment field and tested the effect of the new strain.

Through this experiment, the US imperialists completed the method of aerosol sprinkling of microorganisms in air space as the most effective method.

Here we can gain one clear answer to the problem why the south Korean researchers could not solve the course of infection of hemorrhagic fever yet. We can see that this riddle is solved self-evidently.

In other words, it proves that the hemorrhagic fever occurring in south Korea was brought about by the U.S. imperialists through various secret air-borne methods.

So far we have summarized the true nature of bacteriological weapon experiments that the US imperialists committed in south Korea against our brethren.

Dear internal and external journalists,

Today the U.S. is carrying out the criminal experiment for bacteriological weapons with the south Korean people as its object.

As is well known, the U.S. imperialists, who have been driven into an inextricable crisis at home and abroad are engrossed in new war provocations against the northern half of the Republic with the ambition to keep south Korea as a military base and, with it as a stepping-stone to invade the whole Korea and Asia.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"...Particularly after they had been defeated and driven out of Indochina, the US imperialists declared south Korea a 'forward defence zone' of the United States, and are threatening us by speaking out that when a war breaks out in Korea the US forces will intervene on a full scale and open hostilities, and even 'will not hesitate to use nuclear weapons.'"

The war strategy of the U.S. imperialists, who threaten our people openly, clamouring about the provocation of nuclear war, is a "strategy of mass destruction", so-called "ABC strategy" including the use of nucleic, bacteriological and chemical weapons.

The artificial epidemic hemorrhagic fever killing many south Korean people is just a part of such mass destruction strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

The purpose of spreading epidemic hemorrhagic fever over south Korea by the U.S. is to scientifically examine the efficiency of bacteriological weapons made by themselves with the south Korean people, our compatriots, who are living in geographical and meteorological conditions exactly similar to the northern part of our country as its object prior to the new aggressive war in Korea.

Today when our people still bear a grudge against atrocities committed by U.S. imperialism through bacteriological warfare during the period of the last Korean War, the beasts again carry out criminal tests for the bacteriological weapons against our compatriots in the southern part of our country. This arouses burning national indignation of the entire Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists are none other than the sworn enemy of our people, the chieftain of modern germ warfare, and the most heinous strangler of humanity.

Together with all scientists of our country, I scathingly denounce the barbarous bacteriological weapon test of the US imperialists as most unpardonable criminal act against our people, as unbearable debasement to the civilization of mankind and science, as most gross violation of international law and humanitarian principles and sternly condemn them with a surging national indignation.

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

RPR Denounces U.S. Atrocity

The spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on July 5 issued a statement denouncing the monstrous atrocity of the U.S. imperialists in perpetrating a bacteriological weapon test in south Korea, according to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

The statement pointed out that the barbaric test of bacteriological weapons by the U.S. imperialists has led to a continuous explosive outbreak of epidemic hemorrhagic fever and various unidentified malignant epidemics all over south Korea today.

It scathingly denounced the bacteriological weapon test by the U.S. imperialists as a hideous crime intended to exterminate our nation and a never-to-be-condoned bestiality of abusing the scientific achievements of humanity for human massacre.

It said that the U.S. imperialists getting more undisguised in their preparations for a new war have been hastening in real earnest the preparations for a bacteriological war, along with the preparations for a nuclear war, while increasing criminal means of mass destruction including nuclear and chemical weapons.

The statement continued:

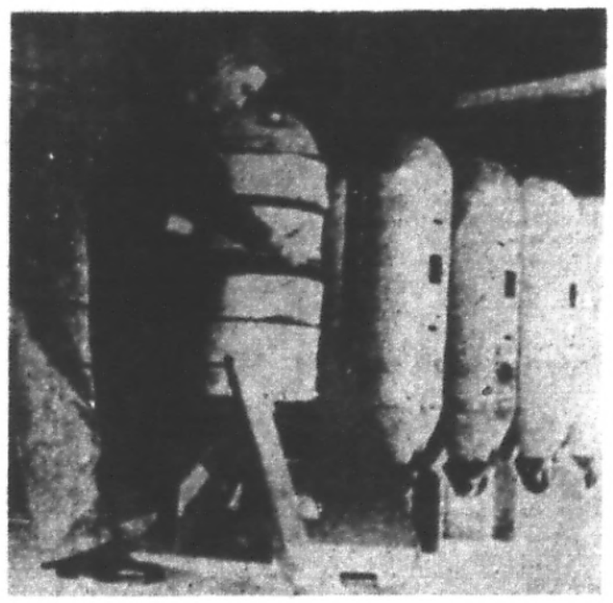
The Pak Jung Hi group, the traitor for all ages, is zealously responding to and joining in the preparations for a bacteriological war by the U.S. imperialists, offering them a bacteriological weapon test zone. Moreover, it is suppressing by force the righteous activities of the conscientious scientists and pressmen for bringing to light the etiological agent and is trying to mislead public opinion at home and abroad by describing this malignant disease as a "strange malady" or an "endemic disease," though it was caused by a bacteriological weapon as proved by scientific materials.

But, with no deception can the Pak Jung Hi group conceal the truth about the criminal test of bacteriological weapons by the U.S. imperialists, the deadly enemy of our nation.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification merges its voice into that of the patriotic people of all strata in strongly demanding once again that the U.S. imperialists promptly stop their preparations for a monstrous bacteriological war in this land and get away immediately with all their weapons.

As long as the U.S. imperialists occupy south Korea, our people can never be freed from the sufferings and misfortunes of today nor can they achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the nation.

The patriotic people of all strata concerned for the destiny of the nation and the future of the fatherland must daringly oppose the vicious U.S. imperialists' preparations for a bacteriological war, never tolerating them, and rise up as one man in the anti-U.S., anti-fascist resistance for national salvation to drive away the U.S. imperialists and overthrow the Pak Jung Hi group.



A bacteriological weapon factory in the U.S.

Patients Increasing in South Korea

A sharply increasing number of cases of epidemic hemorrhagic fever are occurring of late in different parts of south Korea due to the U.S. imperialists' bacteriological weapon test there, according to current reports from south Korea.

On June 29 and 30, more than 50 students of the Sabuk Middle School of Chonsong county, south Korean Kangwon Province, were infected with a malignant infectious disease in the wake of the tragedy in which primary school pupils fell preys to hemorrhagic fever in their classrooms shortly ago.

Scores of students of the Pukwon Girls Middle School in Wonju of the same province fell unconscious during lessons, infected with the epidemic presenting unusual symptoms.

More than 200 pupils of the Mohwa Primary School, Oidong-myon, Wolsong county, North Kyongsang Province, were affected with the epidemic causing a high fever and contraction of limbs.

On July 8, some 90 students and inhabitants in Kimhae county, South Kyongsang Province were infected with hemorrhagic fever that broke out there, all members of a family in Isan-myon, Yongju county, North Kyongsang Province, were attacked with this disease.

On July 8 and 9, attacked with epidemic hemorrhagic fever 44 students fell unconscious in classrooms of the Raju Girls Middle School in Raju county, South Cholla Province. All the students of the third year class of this school were infected with this epidemic. Over 20 of them "fell unconscious on the floor, their limbs paralyzed and their noses bleeding," and the same number of students of another class were also attacked with this disease the following day.

On July 9 and 10, more than 60 students fell, their fingers paralyzed and their faces turning pale in high fever, in the classroom of the Kumji Middle School in Kumji-myon, Namwon county, North Cholla Province.

Between July 10 and 14 more than 50 adults and children in Changsungpo-up, Koje county, South Kyongsang Province, were suffering from hemorrhagic fever or died of it.

Photo shows headlines of south Korean newspapers reporting cases of epidemic hemorrhagic fever.

More than 20 hemorrhagic fever cases broke out in Changsungpo Primary School at a time. During lessons they vomited blood in high fever, their limbs paralyzed, and fell on the floor one after another. One of them breathed his last in the classroom after vomiting a lot of blood. A pupil of another school died of this epidemic on his way home.

Scores of students of the Kwangju Girls High School in South Cholla Province fell on the floor on July 14, infected with epidemic hemorrhagic fever.

Timing to coincide with this, a large number of inhabitants in Kayamyon, Haman county, South Kyongsang Province, contracted epidemic hemorrhagic fever and over 330 cases occurred in Masan and Kimhae, Ryagsan and Tongyong counties in the province as of July 16 and many of them died of this desease.

Even according to an extremely doctored figure made public by the puppet health ministry authorities, more than 500 hemorrhagic fever cases broke out in south Korea from the latter half of June to July 14 and many of them already died of it.

This epidemic is sweeping almost all parts of south Korea—Kyonggi Province, south Korean Kangwon Province, North and South Kyongsang Provinces and North and South Cholla Provinces and Cheju-do Island.

Victims of U.S. bacteriological weapon tests—girl students of the Kyongil Middle School, South KyongsangProvince, south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, after spreading this epidemic hemorrhagic fever in south Korea, instigated the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to employ sinister tricks to conceal their criminal act.

In an attempt to conceal the crimes of their master the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique, the running dogs of the U.S. imperialists, are describing this epidemic as a "strange malady" and "virulent influenza". They went the length of calling this disease something like a "mental disease".

This patently proves that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are the inveterate enemy of our people and thrice-cursed human butchers.

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